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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

London, August 26, 1821.—The Inquest on the two victims of military violence bid fair to outdo the famous Oldham Inquest in the extraordinary nature of the circumstances which attend them. The Jury have been shut out from the Knightsbridge barrack while their witnesses inspected the soldiers; and the witnesses themselves, after being confined in a close room for hours beyond the time fixed for the inspection, and being subjected to every thing that could alarm and confuse them, were passed along the ranks, one by one, partly in the dusk of evening, and not told the names of the officers they fixed upon! The very inspection of the Guards, so obviously necessary to the Coroner's enquiry, was not obtained from Government without evident reluctance, and then managed with every artifice that could help to neutralise its advantages. Instead of that troop only being drawn up, who were on duty at Cumberland-gate, the whole Regiment is paraded in the barrack-yard! We all know what a strong resemblance a body of stout young men have to each other when dressed in the same military clothes, to the eye of a common observer; and the public will easily feel, that it would have been difficult enough for witnesses of the scene of terror and confusion of the 14th August, to distinguish particular soldiers out of a troop of 50 men. What motive then, in regard to justice, could there be for the mixing of fresh soldiers with that troop, when they were inspected by the witnesses?

The answer is the same to this as to all other questions concerning these suspicious doings:—The Government, without courage at once to refuse justice to the poor, granted it in words, and with their characteristic mixture of cunning and weakness, hindered it in fact. The exclusion of the Jury is utterly defenceless. It was their office to see the manner of the witnesses' recognition of the offending soldiers, just as much as it is their office to see and hear the witnesses give evidence. It was felt indeed, that some persons should be necessary besides the Guards; so Mr. BIRNIE and another Magistrate were sent, apparently as substitutes for the Coroner's Jury. This is just as ridiculous, as if the Coroner should take upon himself to hear the evidence alone, and merely call in a Jury at the conclusion, to read the depositions and return a verdict. In justification of mustering the whole Regiment, it is said, that it was a proviso against premeditated perjury on the part of the witnesses;—a very idle sophistry. If the witnesses had conspired to fix on a particular man whom they knew, they would have done so among five hundred as well as among fifty; the number could only operate to perplex those who came honestly to exercise their memories. If the pretence were good for any thing, all the Guards in England should have been assembled. But the very assumption of intended falsehood on the part of the witnesses, is an outrage on law and decency; and the whole proceeding is as scandalous (to use Mr. WAITHMAN's judicious comparison) "as if, when a felon was to be identified, a hundred persons were to be dressed up like him."

The public, in short, have a right to suspect every thing in a case so contrived; and they do so. This or that circumstance may be excused or explained away; but why did not the Government, if really anxious for the investigation, manage it in a way that should have prevented suspicion? Why not manage it as is done when a soldier is accused of a petty theft, or a common assault? And why, if the Guards themselves feel that they had

only acted in justifiable self-defence, did not those individuals who fired the fatal shots, come forward manfully to say so, instead of skulking among a crowd of military horsemen?

Such questions have been started at the inquests; the public ask them too; and as the Government cannot answer, common sense points only to one conclusion. These tricks, though played off with much sanctified gravity, will not blind people: the Parliament had better pass a law next session, to abolish all inquisitions into the deaths of reputed "Radicals" in which the soldiery are concerned. This would be at once candid and merciful; for then, if the people felt a disposition to resist any doing enforced by the standing army, they would at least know the bloody price of their attempt.

The Jury who sat on the body of FRANCIS have brought in a verdict of "*Wilful Murder*" against an unknown Guardsman. The other Inquest on HONEY, in whose death an officer was concerned, have not yet concluded their labours. The evidence on both has gone to great length; and though considerable discrepancy was to be expected in the accounts of the various witnesses, terrified and confused as all present must have been,—a pretty clear narrative of the bloody affray can be collected from the depositions. It appears to have commenced with the attempt of the people to close one-half of Cumberlandgate. The soldiers struck with their swords to drive the crowd away, in order to re-open the gate; in particular a horseman who rode up to expostulate with the soldiers, was savagely wounded. This exceedingly irritated the people, who shouted "Shame!" and began to assault the Life Guards with stones and brickbats; the latter, coming into Oxford-street, rode about in all directions, cutting and slashing among the flying multitude, who for some time continued the throwing of stones. That however ceased; the people were driven back, and it would appear even from the evidence of Mr. CHARLES ELSGOOD, *the best witness for the defence*, that there was an interval of quiet, speedily broken by the firing of pistols from the soldiers. Some witnesses on the other side had also remarked this interval, and Mr. FRENCH, in particular, who saw the transaction from a window near Tyburn-gate, observed upon it, that the Guards seemed to fire, not in self-defence, but "in revenge." Mr. FRENCH stated indeed, that the pause of dismay followed the shot which mortally wounded GEORGE FRANCIS; but it is to be borne in mind, that Mr. FRENCH looked upon a part of the scene at some distance from that under the eye of Mr. ELSGOOD; and that the latter gentleman might very naturally, in the noise and distraction of the moment, have taken no notice of the firing of a single pistol.

The manner of the deaths of the two unfortunate men is proved by ample and uncontradicted testimony. RICHARD HONEY was standing among a body of people near Cumberland-street, who had done nothing but call out "to the City!" when an officer who had been driving about in all directions, turned round on his horse, and as it appeared to the spectators, took aim at and shot the poor man through the heart. What affords a remarkable proof of HONEY's inoffensive conduct is, that at the time of the firing, he was talking to his neighbours, and standing half turned towards the houses, so that the ball passed through his side. Who the officer is, we have no sufficient grounds to determine; though two witness (and one with great positiveness) have implicated a Lieutenant GORE; and that Officer is stated to have conducted himself at the barrack in a manner very much marked by guilty consciousness. The evidence too contradicts

the report so prevalent last week, that one of the ANGLESEA family was concerned in the mischief. The shooting of GEORGE FRANCIS appears to be still more culpable, if possible, than that of HONEY; the former was standing near Tyburn-gate, a silent and harmless looker on. It was a private, it seems, who mortally wounded him.

Upon the evidence for the defence, it is hardly necessary to offer any remark. The unwarrantable deaths of HONEY and FRANCIS could not be contradicted; and as there was no Riot Act read, and no Magistrate even present, some proof of the necessity of self-defence on the part of the soldiers, was the only mode of rescuing them from the charge of "Wilful Murder." The attempt was made; it recoiled upon its authors, and the verdict already given shews the unanimous judgment of an impartial Jury.

For our own parts, we think it but just to say, that however deficient the legal defence of the Life Guards may be, they should have every possible allowance made for them by the just and rational. They seem to have acted on the 14th, rather individually, than collectively; they did not all shew signs of a ferocious spirit; and even in the cases apparently most unjustifiable, great extenuation may be imagined. The scene at Cumberland-gate would operate variously on various minds, according to the degree of natural firmness, or acquired experience. To be severely struck with brickbats, or to see one's comrades so struck, is almost enough to make the most patient man forget the abstract merits of the case, and betake himself to his ready weapons. This of course only makes us feel more bitterly the wickedness of employing soldiers at all on such exasperating occasions; and it is upon the employers, after all, that the verdict of the Inquests are in reality pronounced.

East India Company.—The MORNING CHRONICLE, and others of the London journals, have had a good deal of discussion of late respecting the terms of a loan which the East India Company are now negotiating in India. Into the merits of this transaction we have no intention to enter. We intend, however, to avail ourselves of an early opportunity to lay before our readers such information as we have been able to collect, and which is, we think, both curious and interesting, respecting the situation of the affairs of the East India Company, and the benefits of which it has been productive to this country. This is, of all others, a subject regarding which the greatest misapprehension exists, misapprehension of which the East India Company have dexterously availed themselves, to uphold a monopoly the most injurious to the national interests. There is scarcely an individual to be met with, but thinks that our Eastern Empire, peopled as it is by an industrious population of 60 or 80 millions, must be productive of immense wealth to its European Lords. So far, however, from this being really the case, it is, on the contrary, productive of nothing but loss. We have not space, at present, to enter into particulars; but we may mention, that it appears, from the accounts published by the House of Commons in 1820, that the free surplus revenue, that is, the surplus of revenue above expenditure, of our boasted Eastern Empire in 1818-19, the latest period to which any account has been made up, amounted to just TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS.

Revolution in Brazil.—We are glad to perceive, by accounts lately received from Brazil, that that noble country has begun to profit by the late revolution. A very great reduction has already been made in the number of the attendants on, and servants of, the Court. The interior transit duties, by which the conveyance of commodities from one province to another was rendered as difficult as if they had been separate and independent kingdoms, have been abolished, and a variety of other beneficial regulations have already received the sanction of the Prince Royal. The election of the members of the Cortes in Rio Janeiro was conducted without the smallest disturbance; and a rigid investigation has been entered upon respecting the excesses committed by the military in firing into the Exchange on 21st April. These accounts are truly gratifying. Possessing, as Brazil does, the finest soil and climate, the noblest rivers and harbours, and the richest mines in the world, her progress under a free Government

cannot fail to be extremely rapid. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which she has hitherto laboured, she has already accumulated a considerable population, and made considerable advances in civilization and the arts. But now that the shackles of monopoly are burst asunder, and free scope given for the unlimited employment of foreign capital and industry, she will certainly advance with a vastly accelerated pace in the career of improvement. The destiny of Brazil cannot be doubtful. At no distant period she will have become one of the richest, most populous, and powerful nations in the world.

Liberty of the Press in Portugal.—In three successive numbers (the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August) of the Lisbon paper called the DIARIO DO GOVERNO, we find the articles of the law for protecting the liberty and preventing the abuses of the press, which had passed the Cortes, after long discussions, and received the royal sanction on the 12th of July. The statute contains 63 articles, and of course embraces a great variety of details. We shall content ourselves with giving the substance of the most essential of them, without specifying local regulations, or copying obvious inferences.

The first article declares that every Portuguese, after the publication of this new law, may print, publish, buy, or sell in the states of Portugal, any books or writings, without previous censorship. The second article secures the copyright of original works or translations to individual authors, or their heirs, for 10 years, and to literary societies for 70 years. The property thus constituted in literary productions is protected from the violations of literary piracy, by providing that the persons who pirate a work shall lose all the copies of it, and if they do not amount to a thousand, pay for the deficiency. The fourth article provides, that every work printed in the states of Portugal shall bear the date of the impression, and the name of the printer. Thirty milreis is the penalty for a breach of this enactment. The seventh article imposes on the author or editor, or in case they are not forthcoming, upon the printer of any work, responsibility for any abuses of the press which it may exhibit in the cases determined by the subsequent provisions of the statute. The publisher or bookseller is also responsible for such books, prints, or stamps as they may sell, though executed abroad. The second title of the law relates to the abuses of the liberty of the press, and their corresponding penalties. These abuses, says the 8th article, may be committed—1. Against the Roman Catholic religion, 2. Against the state, 3. Against good morals, 4. Against individuals. The liberty of the press is abused in the case of religion, when the whole or any one of its doctrines are denied; when false doctrines are stated and defended; or when the name of God or of his saints is blasphemed. The first case infers a punishment of one year's imprisonment and a fine of fifty milreis; the second a punishment of eight months' imprisonment and fifty milreis; the third, four months' imprisonment and fifty milreis; and the fourth, a penalty of 50 milreis only. The liberty of the press is abused where the State is concerned—1. By exciting the people directly to rebellion, 2. By provoking them directly to disobey the laws, or the constituted authorities, 3. By attacking the form of representative government adopted by the nation, 4. By defaming or insulting the national Congress, or the chief of the Executive. The first species of seditious publication is visited with 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of 600 milreis; the second with three years' imprisonment, and a fine of 400 milreis; the third with 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of 200 milreis; and the fourth with three months' imprisonment, and 100 milreis of a fine. Public morals may be outraged—1. By publications attacking the Christian morality of the universal church, and 2. By obscene prints or books. The offence in the first case infers a fine of 60 milreis; and in the second of 40, 30, or 20 milreis. The liberty of the press may be abused against individuals,—1st, by imputing to them crimes which might be made the subject of criminal proceedings, which is to be visited by a fine of 100 milreis; 2dly, by imputing to them vices or defects which may expose them to public contempt which is punished by a fine of 80 milreis; and 3dly, by insulting them in terms of contempt or ignominy, which

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may be punished with 60 milreis. Besides this protection, individuals attacked with the abuses of the press, may have redress by a civil suit. The 19th article, which follows immediately the provisions just enumerated, is extremely important, and deserves the serious consideration of all who would legislate anew on the subject of the press. It is henceforth no libel in Portugal to publish offensive truth, for truth may be pleaded as a complete justification. It is needless to mention how opposite this is both to the spirit and practice of our law, where the defendant on his trial for libel is never allowed to bring proof in support of his statements, and where it has been sometimes announced as an axiom—"the greater the truth, the greater the libel." The following are the words of the article:—"He shall be exempt from punishment who can prove the crimes which he has imputed, when they are against the state, or consist in abuses of authority, committed by a public functionary, and in other cases, when the fact imputed shall have been proved, in an anterior judgment, there being no inclination to offend."

The next title of the statute relates to the court appointed for the trial of libel. The cognizance of offences of the press is committed to councils of judges of fact, which are to be created for this purpose in certain districts pointed out in a table attached to the statute. In each of these districts there are to be two councils of judges of fact; one consisting of nine, and the other of twelve. To each there shall be a judge of right or law. These judges of fact are to be elected by the people. They are to consist nearly of the same class of persons, and to perform generally the same functions, as our juries.

The 60th article creates a special tribunal to protect the freedom of the press, composed of five members, named by the Cortes in the beginning of each session.

Military Force.—Something like an efficient reduction is at length about to take place in the disproportionate amount of our military force. The COURIER of yesterday states officially, "that two regiments of cavalry, the 18th and 19th Light Dragoons, are to be disbanded; that two troops are to be reduced in each of the remaining regiments; and that two companies are to be reduced in each of the battalions of Foot Guards, and infantry of the line. The whole reduction," it is added, "will amount to about TWELVE THOUSAND OFFICERS AND MEN."

The COURIER arrogates great merit to Ministers for making this reduction. We are mistaken, however, if the public will give them much credit on this occasion. The truth is, that this a measure, not of choice, but of necessity. Ministers resisted reduction so long as it was possible to resist it; and it is entirely to the increasing deficiency of the revenue, and to the unequivocal approbation so lately expressed by many of those who have been their most devoted adherents, of Mr. HUME's efforts in favour of retrenchment, that we owe this *tardy* reduction. The COURIER, however, tell us that this is the very first moment that it could be made, and "that no man of sense would have advised the reduction of the military force twelve months ago." But it would have been more to the point to have said, that no man of sense would have attempted to dethrone the Queen by an *ex post facto* law, supported only by the testimony of a parcel of perjured Italian valets and *filles de chambre*. If the country is more tranquil now than last year, that result is to be ascribed, not certainly to the success, but to the *defeat of the measures proposed by Ministers*; and, when such is the case, it is really too much for their creatures to plead the discontent and dissatisfaction generated by these very measures, as an excuse for keeping 12,000 soldiers on foot that would, but for them, have been quite unnecessary!

The reduction ought, however, to have been carried much farther. After deducting the 12,000 troops now to be disbanded, the military peace establishment of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the colonial establishment and exclusive of 40, or 50,000 yeomanry, will still amount to 68,000 effective men. But in 1792, before any yeomanry corps were organized, and three years after the commencement of the French revolution, the military

establishment of the United Kingdom only amounted to 44,000. And even in 1793, the first year of the late war, and when jacobin principles were at their height our land force did not exceed 60,000! It is plain, however, that if a force of this extent was sufficient to preserve the peace of the country in a period of difficulty and danger, and when the passions and prejudices of all classes were powerfully excited, a much less force ought now to be sufficient for that purpose. Instead of a reduction of 12,000 men, double that number might have been disbanded, not only without the least inconvenience, but with very great advantage. However, as the circumstances which have compelled Ministers to make that present reduction are not of a temporary or evanescent description, we may safely trust to their operation for the effecting of still more efficient reduction.

Transit Duties in Holland and England.—A law for reducing the duties on the transit of foreign commodities through Holland from 4 to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. has passed the two Chambers. This measure deserves particular attention for two reasons;—first, because it will be of considerable advantage to the commerce of this country, and, second, because it evinces the progress which the sound principles of commercial intercourse are making on the Continent. At present the greater part of the British commodities disposed of in Germany are imported by the Elbe. But this reduction of the transit duty will henceforth enable them to be advantageously imported by the Rhine into the more southern provinces of the Empire, and will in consequence facilitate their access to new markets. The Dutch will, however, be, as they ought, the principal gainers by this wise and liberal measure. It is, indeed, more than probable that the reduced duty will, owing to the greater quantity of goods imported, yield as much as the high duty. But any deficiency in this respect will be far more than compensated, by the stimulus that will be given to the trade of the country. Cheap transit duties operates as a kind of decoy to allure customers: For the merchants who carry goods to the harbours of one country, on purpose to dispose of them in another, are always sure to meet with many articles suited to their tastes, which they would not otherwise have thought of purchasing. And, accordingly, we find, that the commerce of every country which is an *entrepot* for foreigners, is almost uniformly in a state of comparative activity.

The experience of England would afford ample proof, if any proof could be wanted, of what is so obvious, as the pernicious effect of high transit duties. As an example, we may take the case of linen. Our readers are aware, that a high duty, amounting in effect to a prohibition, is charged on all foreign linens imported into this country for home consumption.—Previously to 1810, however, foreign linens destined for importation were admitted into our ports *free of duty*. And the effect of this regulation was, that foreign vessels preferred taking on board German linens in London, Liverpool, Greenock, &c. to taking them on board at Hamburg; because in England they could more readily complete their cargo with other kinds of goods. But instead of maintaining a regulation productive of so much good, and which did not and could not interfere with the monopoly of the home market enjoyed by the British manufacturers—in 1810, a bill was introduced and carried through Parliament, laying a transit duty of 15 per cent. on all foreign linens imported for re-exportation! The effects of this most impolitic measure were such as might have easily been anticipated. It put an instant stop to the importation of German linens. The ships which were formerly loaded with them in our ports, were in consequence obliged to resort to Hamburg and Amsterdam: And the greater part of the trade in British goods connected with the linen trade has thus been transferred to other countries! Such have been, and such will ever be the effect of acting on a narrow, illiberal, and selfish system. The genuine commercial spirit, that which promotes and secures the prosperity of nations, is altogether inconsistent with the dark and shallow policy, which dictated this arrangement. The nations of the earth are like provinces of the same kingdom: a free and unfettered intercourse is a like productive of general and local advantage.—*Statesman*.

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Francis and Honey.**INQUESTS ON THE VICTIMS OF MILITARY VIOLENCE.****INQUEST ON FRANCIS.**

On Friday, (Aug. 17) an inquest was held before Mr. Higgs, deputy for Mr. Gell, on the body of *George Francis*, of 7, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, who died in St. George's Hospital, of the wound he received from a pistol-ball, fired by one of the Life Guards, near Cumberland-gate. He has left a wife and three children to deplore his loss.

The evidence clearly shewed, that the deceased was standing by Tyburn-gate, when the soldiers came up, and one of them shot him. None of the witnesses examined to-day (eight in number) could describe the soldier; but they all spoke very consistently as to the inoffensive conduct of the deceased, and those about him. Very important evidence was given by *Mr. French*, of Fisher-street, Red Lion-square, who was in a house near Tyburn-turnpike, and saw the whole scene from the window. He declared upon his oath, that he saw no stones thrown nor any violence committed by the people, in the part near the turnpike. The soldiers came there, and one pursued a man, cutting at him with fury; but the man eluded his blows, and got away. The people universally cried "Shame!" upon which the soldiers seemed much enraged, and threatened every body who so cried with their swords, and afterwards with their pistols. One soldier fired at a man in front of the house where witness was; witness thought the ball might hit himself, and therefore went to an upper window. The pistol had gone off, and the cry was that a man was killed. Witness saw a man carried off. After this, the multitude seemed appalled; there was no resistance, but perfect stillness and horror. Yet pistol after pistol was fired, as if in revenge. [The clear and intelligent evidence of this gentleman made a great impression.]

The Rev. Morgan Hughes, Chaplain to St. George's Hospital, was called to prove the deceased's dying declaration. He stated, that the deceased had said, he died in peace with every body, and that he considered the person who shot him was doing his duty, and therefore justified. He said too he had thrown no stones.

A Juror.—Is it consistent that he should think the soldier justified in shooting him, although he had given no offence?

Mr. Hughes.—Having seen them pelted by stones?

Juror.—The dying man did not say so?—did he?

Mr. Hughes.—No; but they were.

Mary Francis, wife of the deceased, was next called, who was present at the declaration, along with the above Reverend Gentleman.—

Juror.—Did he say he bore no malice to the author of his death, because he considered that whoever had shot him was doing his duty; for if he was a soldier, he was acting in his own defence?

Witness.—The gentleman said that to him, but I did not hear him make any answer to him.

Several Jurors.—Ay, the truth now appears. The Chaplain's evidence ought to be erased.

A Juror.—It is quite inconsistent that the man could have said so

Another Juror.—It was put into his mouth.

The Inquest was adjourned to Monday.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY.

The Jury assembled on Monday at three o'clock at the Goat Tavern, Pimlico, when Mr. Higgs, the Deputy Coroner, read a letter from Mr. Hobhouse, the Under Secretary of State, giving permission to all witnesses who should have tickets from the Coroner, to inspect the Life Guards at the barrack, the next day (Tuesday).

The evidence was proceeded in till six o'clock, when the inquest was adjourned, to enable the witnesses to view the Guards. Four witnesses only were therefore examined, and their depositions added nothing to what was previously known respecting the place and circumstances of the shooting. They all agreed as to the needless violence of the soldiers in pursuing, cutting, and firing at the people, after room was made for the procession; and that there was no admonition from any Magistrate, nor any interference on the part of the civil power. *Charles Boyd*, boot-maker, of Shelton-court, Covent-garden, was near the deceased, and saw him shot. He (the deceased) was at the moment trying to get out of the way of the soldiers. The soldier who shot him appeared about 22, ruddy, round-faced, and shorter than the Guards usually are.—*Brook Page*, of Warwick-street, Golden-square, furniture-cleaner, said in the course of his evidence,—"I have been a soldier myself, and know a soldier's duty, but I never saw such rascally conduct in my life. I never did so when I was a soldier."

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The Jury met about three o'clock.

William Spratt gave an account of his treatment in the barrack. He saw the officer who shot Richard Honey pass the door of the room where the witnesses were, three times. The inspection was carried on in a way altogether calculated to mislead. "There was another officer very like the one who shot Honey, within eight or ten men of him; and I could not tell which was he. They had little mustachios, whether false or real I could not tell; they appeared to be of a night's growth: one of them was certainly painted, for I could distinctly see the paint on his face. It was all deception, and not conducted in a fair way for witnesses to be able to recognize them. I knew the man when he passed the window positively. He did not wear mustachios when he shot the man.

Juror.—It was the painted man evidently. The Life Guards do not wear mustachios.

Witness.—They had cloaks on, and were so muffled up with the brass clasps of the helmets, that I could only see their noses, eyes, and mouths. They were not so muffled up on the 14th. It was all a shuffling concern.

Timothy Norris, a carpenter, gave a very clear account of the origin and progress of the affray at Cumberland-gate. First there was a contest, when the soldiers came to the gate, between them and the people,—the latter wishing to shut the gate. Witness saw a person on horseback ride up to the gate, and heard him demand of an officer to know who had been shedding blood. The officer told him to go away, but he persisted in enquiring. A soldier then chopped at him several times, and blood flowed from his head. This person had done nothing to offend. The people dragged away the wounded man; the soldiers formed across the street; the people cried "Shame!" and "Murder!" and threw stones, &c. The soldiers then rode about cutting all they met; and in about half a minute the firing commenced. It was the cutting the man at the gate that first exasperated the people.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

R. B. Toste, a gentleman of fortune, residing at the Hyde Park Hotel, saw the transactions from the windows of that place. The people pelted the soldiers with bricks and stones at the first contest about the gate. When the soldiers had formed in Oxford-street, the pelting continued, and then the soldiers rode among the people. Witness did not see them (the soldiers) do any thing else. "I saw the soldiers strike at the people with the flats of their swords; they flourished their swords at the people, but it was difficult exactly to say how they struck. I saw the Guards repeatedly struck with stones before they flourished their swords. It was ten minutes after the stones were thrown before shots were fired."

Thomas Evans, the Adjutant, deposed, that of the three officers on duty with the detachment, Capt. Oakes was about 33 years of age; Lieutenant Storey older; Lieutenant Hall about 23. Witness refused to tell the name of the officer whom Spratt the witness fixed upon at the barrack.

David Bowman, medical student, saw the first contest at Cumberland-gate. The gate was half shut. A man was leaning against the gate with his arms folded. An officer spoke to him, and he looked up rather impudently in the officer's face. The officer struck him with his sword three or four times. Witness did not know whether or not there was blood. Witness then passed over to Cumberland-street, and there saw a man break a paving-stone in two, and throw a large piece towards the Park gate. Witness thought that was the first stone thrown. He exchanged words with the man, seeing no cause for throwing the stone.

A Juror.—You said that an officer was striking a man with his sword, was that no cause?—It was not the man who was struck that threw the stone; I meant that I should not have thrown a stone in such a case.

A Juror.—If you had a friend so struck, would you not have retaliated?—No, I should not.

Juror.—I should.

Mr. HARMER said; if Mr. Henson called a few more such witnesses as the last he would speedily make an end of his case.—(A laugh)—Adjourned.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY.**EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE—CONTINUED.**

John Lloyd, a servant who keeps Lord Bagot's house in Oxford-street, saw the affray from the windows of that house. The people threw stones and bricks during the struggle about opening Cumberland-gate; and when the soldiers came out into Oxford-street, the throwing continued vigorously. The soldiers flourished their swords, witness thought not in a way to eat the people. Between five and ten minutes, he could not speak precisely, after the stones were thrown, the firing commenced.

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Mr. HAMMER.—Will you venture to swear that any stones were thrown before the soldiers used their swords?—I cannot swear any such thing.

Henry Charles Elgood, a surgeon, also saw the affair from the windows of Lord Bagot's house. He first saw a soldier on foot leading away a horse on which was mounted a man in black close to the park-gate. A soldier behind struck the horseman on the back, witness supposed with the flat part of his sword. He had no right to cut the horseman. During the struggle at the gate the stones began to fly, and they continued with more violence when the hearse came out into Oxford-street. The soldiers then rode about among the people, striking them, witness thought, with the flat part of their swords. No doubt some were wounded, but witness hoped not intentionally. *The people were then quiet for two or three minutes, after which the soldiers began firing.* “I can't say I saw any cause for the firing; I think it might have been done without; there was cessation before the firing for two or three minutes; the soldiers had gained their point, and I saw nothing to justify the firing; there were 2 or 300 persons in the street then, but it had been cleared of thousands.”

The Jury adjourned early.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY.—FRIDAY.

Mr. J. R. George, a clerk in the Colonial Office, and **Mr. William King,** a medical student, were called on the part of the soldiers, and gave a good many details as to the throwing of stones, as well as their opinion, that the Life Guards acted with great forbearance. A great many facts more favourable to the other side were elicited on cross-examination. —A Lieutenant and a Cornet in the Blues were next examined, and stated their opinions strongly as to the moderation of the Life Guards. Mr. Henson then closed his case, and the evidence was read over.

The Coroner, in his observations to the Jury, placed much stress on the extreme jealousy with which the interference of the military was naturally viewed in this country, even when employed in the assistance of the civil power. He considered however, that the soldiers possessed rights as well as citizens.

At half-past nine o'clock the Jury retired, and returned into Court at ten minutes before ten. The Coroner called over their names, after which the Foreman, addressing the Coroner, said, “Our verdict is—**WILFUL MURDER AGAINST A LIFE GUARDSMAN UNKNOWN TO US JURORS.**”

The CORONER.—Is that your verdict, gentlemen?

All the Jurors signified their assent, after which they signed their verdict. Thanks were then given to the Coroner.

INQUEST ON HONEY.

On Wednesday afternoon, (Aug. 15) old Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, and a Jury of fifteen householders, attended at the General Townsend public-house, in Oxford-street, to hold an Inquest on the body of **Richard Honey**, who was shot on Tuesday by an officer of the Life Guards, near Cumberland-gate, at the time the funeral procession of the late Queen was passing. For the sake of a larger room, the inquest was adjourned to the New Inn, Edgeware-road, where proceedings commenced at three o'clock. Mr. Alderman Waltham, the High Sheriff of Middlesex (who had been collecting evidence with the most laudable activity) was present, and took an active part in the examination of the witnesses. He was commissioned, it is understood, by the relatives of the deceased to act for them.

The first six witnesses proved the general facts of the death of Richard Honey, his situation at the time, and the state of the people and military. From their testimony it appeared, that the deceased was standing in Oxford-street, between Cumberland and Old Quebec-streets, when he was shot through the heart by a ball; that he was forthwith carried into Mr. Lightfoot the surgeon's, and expired on the counter after breathing four times—that the deceased and those about him were quite peaceable; that the soldiers were galloping about at the time, and that firing was going on at the Park gates; but that the main body of the soldiers were at the moment near Tyburn-turnpike, a considerable distance from the deceased. With regard to the question, whether the people threw stones or the soldiers fired first, these witnesses naturally gave different accounts according to their impressions at the moment of terror and confusion. It appeared sufficiently clear, however, that the gates were first forced by a charge of the soldiers, then closed again by the people, and then again forced by the military, who struck with their swords at the hands which held the iron gates. This conduct, and the riding to and fro, brandishing their sabres, excited great hootings, shouts of “shame!” and cries of “They're cutting down the people.” Then came showers of stones and brickbats (the Park wall was partly pulled down to furnish the latter) and the firing of pistols and carbines. The shots were fired, not in rounds, and on a plan, as if ordered—but here and there at random by the individual guardsmen. The Life Guards alone fired, the Oxford Blues taking no part. The witnesses all stated the number of shots at different numbers between 20 and 40.

The seventh witness (the first who could speak to the identity of the man who fired the fatal shot) was **John Tuckett**, a lad apparently about 16 years of age, who lived in George-street, Bloomsbury. After describing the arrival at Cumberland-gate, he stated, that there was a noise, and stones were flying. He perceived an officer speaking to some soldiers, and afterwards ride toward Tyburn-gate. He then turned round, and fired a pistol. The deceased immediately fell. Witness was standing on the wall in Hyde-Park, between Tyburn-gate and Cumberland-gate. Shortly after the officer fired the pistol, he rode on to the pavement on the Park side of the street, and cut at witness's head with his sword. The blow knocked his hat off, and on picking it up, he found it cut. Witness gave no provocation, unless by exclaiming, “What a brute.” The pistol which the officer fired was levelled in the direction of the spot upon which the deceased stood. The deceased fell almost as soon as the pistol flashed. Where the deceased stood, all was perfectly quiet. The soldiers were brandishing their swords before the stones were thrown.

Francis Macgourran, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, cheese-monger, deposed, that after a good many shots had been fired, he saw the deceased wounded. He was going up to the spot on which the deceased stood, when he saw a soldier riding towards the rest of the military, but who turned his hand, and fired a pistol. The deceased fell. Witness did not perceive any Magistrate interfere either for the purpose of admonishing the people, or of desiring the soldiers to desist. The people standing near the deceased were all peaceable and quiet. He saw the swords of the military brandished before the stones were thrown. The officer who shot the deceased appeared to be a young man about 20. The number of soldiers present, both Blues and Life Guards, amounted to about 200. He saw none of the Blues fire, nor take any part in the affair. The people were cheering the Blues.

CORONER.—When the soldiers cut against the gates which were closed, do you know that they cut any body?—No.

Jurymen.—Nor do you know that the stones which were thrown hurt any of the soldiers?—No.

Mr. WAITHMAN.—Might individuals be cut without your perceiving it?—Yes.

The CORONER expressed himself dissatisfied with this question!

Mr. WAITHMAN observed, that it arose out of the question which the Coroner himself had just put.

Bartholomew Crawley, of Seven Dials, tailor, came with the funeral from Kensington. Sir Robert Baker rode at the head of the procession, which passed Hyde-park-corner, and was going down Piccadilly. An officer rode up to Sir Robert Baker, and would have him to turn back again with the hearse. Sir Robert was for going on straight ahead down Piccadilly, and said he would take it on himself. The officer whispered to his orderly man, who galloped off, and the hearse was turned round towards the Park-gate where it entered. On proceeding through the Park with the procession to Cumberland-gate, the Piccadilly butchers were there drawn across the road.

CORONER.—Who are they?

Witness.—The Life Guards, I can call them nothing else than Piccadilly butchers. The mob hissed them. A soldier made his horse plunge. The mob hissed again. An officer then took a pistol out of his holster and let fly. There was no stones thrown at this time. A man who wore a blue coat and corduroy trowsers fell: not having seen the deceased, cannot say whether it was he who was shot at this time. When the pistol was fired the mob launched stones. The officer was a thin man with a Waterloo medal, and the shot from his pistol was the first that was fired. When the stones were thrown the soldiers trotted up the road and fired away. I believe I could know the officer who fired if I saw him. If the whole troop were brought out, I would pick him out.

CORONER.—Waterloo medals are worn probably by one half of the regiment.

Witness.—No matter for that, I could put my hand on him. The officer took aim directly before him towards the place where the man fell. I heard no hissing from that spot.

William Thomson, upholsterer, James-street, Kensington, followed the procession from Hammersmith. The witness came up Park-lane into Oxford-street. He there saw a pistol fired, and a man fall near some steps. After the pistol was fired he saw some stones thrown. It was an officer who fired the pistol at about the distance of 30 yards from the deceased, who appeared to be killed by the pistol, because no other was fired at that moment. Witness remarked the officer as very active when the Life Guards joined the procession at Kensington. The officer was very thin, and appeared to be about 16 or 18 years of age. He stooped a good deal in riding. There were no stones thrown from the place where the man who was shot stood.

The inquest was adjourned till Friday.

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SECOND DAY—FRIDAY.

Samuel Green, of Vineyard-walk, Clerkenwell, painter, deposed, that coming up to Cumberland-gate at the time of the obstruction, he saw a young officer, about 20, ride through the gate into Oxford-street, and fire pistol. The officer then rode about, and presently fired another pistol towards the pavement on the north side of the street, upon which a man fell, who was standing sideways, carelessly and quietly. The man was carried off and expired soon after. Witness would know the officer again, if in his regiments. The soldiers rode about and brandished their swords both before and after the pistol was fired. This caused much irritation among the people, who expressed it by hissing and cries of "murder!" The people uniformly behaved quietly except when the soldiers interfered.

Mr. John Cook, of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, stated, that he was the first to ride through Cumberland-gate, when the procession was passing through the Park. He went over the way to Cumberland-street, and there remained. It was a very advantageous place for seeing what passed. There were some soldiers at the gate, and not many people at first. About thirty of the people pushed to one-half of the gate, at which moment there were some soldiers in Oxford-street and some in the Park. The latter cut at the people who held the gate, and drove them away. The soldiers then came all out into the street, and appeared very confused, and uncertain what to do. A great many stones and brickbats were then thrown; and an officer, full of desperation, rushed with drawn sword upon a foot-passenger, who stooped under the wall. Witness did not see whether the officer's blow took effect. The soldiers then galloped about, and the people dispersed in all directions. Shots were fired, first in the air, afterwards generally. Witness rode up to a young officer, who appeared dreadfully agitated, and remonstrated with him. The officer seemed so confused, witness thought with terror, that he scarcely seemed to know what witness said. His answer was, "I could not help it. What was I to do? I cannot help it now." Witness answered, "You might exert your influence to check it." Had witness known that a man had been shot, he should have supposed that the officer alluded to that circumstance. Witness should know the officer again; he had an effeminate voice and boyish countenance.

William Spratt, shoemaker, of Little Russell-street, Bloomsbury, was standing near Cumberland-gate, looking on, when the slashing and firing took place. A private of the Guards came up, and cut at witness. He held up his umbrella, which the sword cut, and knocked against his head, so as to bruise it. (The umbrella was produced.) Witness ran away, and the same soldier drew a pistol, and fired at him. Witness then saw an officer, about 18 or 20, turn round (his horse standing still), draw a pistol from his holster, and taking deliberate aim, shoot a man near the kerb-stone. When the man staggered, the officer laughed. Witness would know the officer again in his regiments.

William Alexander, a youth about 16, living in Tower-street, Soho, was standing within two yards of the deceased when the officer shot him, exactly as described by last witness.

Mr. Sheriff Waithman, who had on Wednesday spoken of the necessity of having the soldiers brought forward, that the witnesses might identify them, now again adverted to the subject. He observed, that 500 witnesses might be examined, who would not prove more than had been proved unless opportunity was given to the witnesses to point out the officer who fired the shot.

The Coroner.—I have no authority over the soldiers. I can not order them before us.

A Jurymen.—I say it is of little use to return a verdict until the parties are before us. What use is there in returning a verdict of "wilful murder" against Jack-a-Noes and Tom-a-Stiles?

Mr. Sheriff Waithman.—If a soldier stole a leg of mutton, his commanding officer would have the whole regiment drawn up, in order that the thief might be identified; and I hope that less will not be done where the life of a human being is in question.

Mr. Green.—As Foreman of the Jury, I request you, Mr. Coroner, to take measures for having the regiment drawn up.

The CORONER.—All I could do is, to write to the Commander-in-Chief, intimating your request to him.

Mr. Hanson (Solicitor to the Regiment).—Under these circumstances he would not recommend any gentleman to come here to give a view of themselves; but he certainly would report what the Jury wished.

The Foreman.—If the request be refused, then the odium will rest where it ought to rest.

William Cleaver, grocer, of Church-street, Chelsea, was so near the deceased, that he fell against him, when shot. [Same description of the murdering officer as before.] "About three quarters of an hour afterwards," proceeded the witness, "in returning to Chelsea, I saw the same officer at Cumberland-gate, with 12 or 14 men. I went up to the

officer and said, "You're a pretty fellow to shoot a man, are you not?" He looked at me, and said, "I wish you were shot too." He then moved his horse down to the farther end of his company. A gentleman came up and spoke to him. He appeared to be a friend of the officer, and whispered something to him; at the conclusion, the gentleman said, "I wish you well out of it." I was a little exasperated, and spoke to the officer in a manner which I am ashamed of; but as I am sworn, I will repeat my words: I said, "I shall know your face again, you are a d—d ugly." If he were in uniform, I should know him in 500.

The next witness was **Mr. George Rogers**, of Mornington-place, Hampstead-road. He spoke merely to the general conduct of the people and soldiers. Amongst the latter, he said, was a young man, whom, from the effeminacy of his appearance, and the gilding of his clothes, he judged to be an officer. During this examination, some reference being made to statements in the newspapers, Mr. Stirling the Coroner said, he doubted whether any Reporters ought to be allowed to attend the inquest! [Mr. Stirling seems rather too anxious to remind us of Oldham.]

Elizabeth Barker, a widow, was violently struck by the deceased falling, after he was shot. Witness was so confused, she did not see who fired. Deceased had done nothing but call out "City, city!"

Henry Montague, a servant, living in Upper Bedford-place, saw an officer fire at a man near Cumberland-street. Did not see the man fall, but heard a cry of "murder!" He saw no stones thrown before that, but afterwards they came in great abundance. The officer was young and thin; rode a brown horse, with a short tail. After the man was shot, a number of persons pointed out the officer, who, they said, had "murdered" him. The officer heard them. He shook his head, not in sorrow, but as if he exulted at it.

Before adjourning, a conversation took place with regard to the means of procuring the attendance of the soldiers. The Jury shewed a laudable earnestness to effect that important object. One of them significantly asked, "Is it to be supposed that any gentleman in the Life Guards will be ashamed of the duty which he was called on to perform on that day?" Mr. Hanson, the regimental attorney, wanted them to go through the counter-evidence before they had up the soldiers; but this was so obviously absurd and suspicious, that the Jury would not think of it. At length the Jury unanimously signed the following Resolution:

"We, the undersigned Jurymen, assembled to ascertain the cause of the death of Richard Honey, respectfully request Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, to make application to the proper authorities, that the trood of Life Guards, or such part of them as was on duty in the Park at the funeral of her late Majesty on Tuesday last, may be drawn up in such dresses, and on such horses, as they used on that day, for the inspection of the witnesses, in order to see whether they could identify the person who shot the above deceased."

This was handed to the Coroner, with a request he would take immediate steps to comply with it.

The Coroner acceded; and the Inquest was adjourned to Monday.

[Richard Honey was thirty-five years of age; he bore a most excellent character. His only relatives here are a brother and sister from the country, of most respectable character and appearance.]

THIRD DAY.—MONDAY.

The Jury met on Monday at two o'clock. The Coroner acquainted them, that in reply to their requisition to the Home Department, Mr. Hobhouse, by order of Earl Bathurst, had written to say;—That the regiment of Horse Guards would be drawn up to-morrow (Tuesday) in the barrack-yard, in Hyde-park, at half-past 11 o'clock, accoutred and mounted as at Cumberland-gate, and attended by two Magistrates; and that any witness having a ticket from the Coroner would be admitted to see them. [By a subsequent letter, the hour was afterwards changed to two P. M.]

It was suggested by a Jurymen, that it would be proper for the Jury to attend, and see the witnesses identify the soldiers they had described; and after some discussion, it was resolved upon a division, that the Jury should meet at one o'clock next day (Tuesday) to go to the barrack-yard.

The examinations then proceeded, but produced little more than confirmations of the facts proved last week. The principal witness was **Mr. William Greig**, of the City-road, who substantiated on oath the statement he had published in the newspapers respecting Sir Robert Baker's positive promise at Knightsbridge to go through the city, and his speedy violation of it by going through Hyde-park. It appeared also to-day, from the depositions of several persons, some in the middle ranks of life,—that when the soldiers first went through Cumberland-gate, one of them cut a man with his sword, so as to make the blood flow on the pavement;—the first act which strongly irritated the people. One or two of the witnesses gave a description of a young officer

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(a boyish, white-faced person, whom they would know again) precisely similar to the description given by the former witnesses of the officer who shot Richard Honey.

While the evidence was proceeding, the Coroner received a letter from Mr. Hobhouse, Under-Secretary of State, which, it turned out, was in answer to one he (the Coroner) had sent, unknown to the Jury, stating, that the Jury had determined to be present in the barrack-yard as a matter of right. Earl Bathurst, in reply, denied the right, and refused admission. This discovery excited a very warm discussion, many Jurymen declaring they were insulted by the Coroner's conduct in writing to Government without their authority or knowledge. There was a difference, they said, between resolving to be present, and demanding admission beforehand of Government as a right. The Coroner excused himself by alleging, that he had only stated what he thought the Jury meant to do! At length, another letter was drawn up on the part of the Coroner, in which he stated, that the former communication was from himself unknown to the Jury; and that the Jury would attend to-morrow for the purpose of being present, not intending to bring the matter of right into question.—This letter was approved and sent. During the warm conversations on this subject, a Jurymen observed, that the present proceeding was too much like that of Oldham; upon which another Jurymen, named Spicer, who stuck by the Coroner through thick and thin, cried out, that "no gentleman would allude to Manchester!"—The Inquest was adjourned about 10 at night.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY.

The Jurors assembled about one o'clock at the White Horse Inn, Knightsbridge, but the Coroner did not come till past two. They then went to the closed gates of the barrack-yard, knocked, and demanded admission. After some delay, they were asked for their tickets. The Coroner said,—“Why, I am the person who issues the tickets.” This answer was conveyed within, and in the mean time some of the Jury got tickets of the Coroner. The gate being again opened, some Jurymen entered, when an officer desired those to be expelled who had no tickets, which was done by the soldiers with great violence—one Juror being struck into the arms of his brethren. Those Jurymen who had tickets at length got in, when it was objected that their names were not written on the tickets. The Coroner immediately wrote them. It was then objected, that none but witnesses should be admitted, and the Jury were told to go out, under a threat of being forcibly turned out. The Jury left the place in disgust, and assembled at the Old King's Head. In the mean time, some witnesses had been admitted, while others (even of those who had tickets and had been examined) were thrust away with arbitrary violence.

A very long and heated discussion took place respecting the indignities offered to the Jury, and the suspicious circumstances under which the inspection was allowed. Most of the Jurymen expressed warm indignation at the insulting and tricky doings at the barracks. Mr. Waithman remarked with great truth and feeling,—“In this country, if a demand were made for a whole regiment to be drawn up, in the face of the world, in order that all persons might assemble to identify an evil doer, it has been constantly complied with. I have seen this done myself. I have seen a whole regiment drawn out to identify a man who stole a piece of dowlas, ‘of filthy dowlas.’ But in this case a man is killed, and the Secretary of State tells you, you shall have an inspection, with a limitation, that is, the witnesses are to be shut in, and you are to be shut out.” The Worthy Sheriff further commented upon the propriety of the Jury being present in the barrack-yard. In the first place, it was natural that witnesses should feel some intimidation when drawn out before a large body of men under such circumstances: the Jury should be there to protect them. Secondly, it was all-important that the Jurors should see the manner of the witnesses' recognition, in order to a correct judgment of its value.

A question arose as to whether those witnesses only who had been examined were admitted to the barrack. The Coroner said it was so. (Yet several persons who had been examined and had tickets could not get in.) It was at length agreed, that the Jury should go on examining witnesses, in order to entitle them to admission. Three witnesses were then examined briefly as to their having seen the officer fire; and when they had deposed so much, they were furnished with tickets, and sent over the way to the barrack. While the third examination was going on, Mr. Dean, who had given evidence on a former day, came from the barrack, and stated, that some of the authorized witnesses had been turned out in the most insulting manner, and that those admitted were kept locked up in a close room. When the latter fact was stated, old Stirling the Coroner coolly said,—“Well, Sir, we know that.” This produced some sharp words between Mr. Waithman, the Jury, and the Coroner; the former told the latter he had not done his duty. At length the Coroner and the Foreman were sent to the barrack, where the Coroner was alone admitted. On his return he said there would be an hour more for the examination of witnesses who might afterwards inspect the soldiers. The Foreman said,—“I think the whole

is a piece of jockeyship to tire out the Jury and the Coroner, the witnesses, and all others connected with these proceedings.”

Another witness was examined.

Complaints now arrived from the barrack of the detention of the witnesses in tedious and unwholesome confinement. Mr. D. W. Jones, who was among those shut up, came over to the Inquest-room, looking very exhausted and unwell. Some of the Jurors, on seeing him, cried out “Shame!” Mr. Jones gave an account of the smallness of the room where the witnesses were shut up in the barrack, and the length of time they had been confined.

By this time witnesses began to arrive who had inspected the troops and they were examined. It appeared from their statement that the witnesses were taken out of the little room one by one—that they were first questioned by Mr. Birnie, another Magistrate, or Mr. Stafford—that they were then conducted through the ranks in a hurried manner, and what they said taken down—that they were not told the names of the soldiers—that the witnesses were made to keep their eyes to the right—that the soldiers wore their cloaks muffled close up to the ears (though on the 14th of August they were flying open so as to shew the whole person,) and that two officers were so much alike it was difficult to distinguish them.—This was the substance of what most of the witnesses depos'd: what follows is more particular.

William Alexander.—“As I went by I saw a great many of the soldiers laughing at me, gnashing their teeth, and talking: but I don't know what they said. As I passed up I saw a young officer, when I was with in three men of him. I went up to him, and not knowing whether it was right to speak, I pointed to him. One of the soldiers who went with me asked me ‘What I meant by it?’ I told him I meant that that was the man who aimed and fired at the man at Cumberland-gate. Mr. Birnie then told me to put my hand on the horse's head, which I did. When I pointed at him, he turned white; and when I touched the horse, he turned red, and burst out laughing. The officer had boots under his pantaloons, but not military boots, that came up to his knees. He had similar boots on at Cumberland-gate, and, from that circumstance, as well as his face, I knew him. The soldiers wished to pass by this officer, for they did not stop a moment, but I knew him immediately”

Henry Montague saw a man whom he thought the one that fired the pistol, but he looked rather lastier and redder in the face.

Josiah Deane.—“I observed to the soldier who was with me, that there was an officer whom I knew very well. I thought within this last day or two he must have been in a very hot climate, his countenance being so completely different from what it used to be. I feel perfectly convinced that the officer's face was coloured by a sort of rouge, or some other artificial hue of that sort.”

Samuel Spratt was struck with the resemblance between two officers. “When I looked at the first man, I was on the point of saying ‘that's the man;’ and when I looked at the last of the two men, I was just going to say ‘that's he;’ and I looked full up into his face, and I observed he immediately, on my looking at him hard, turned pale, and his lips went up and down as it were.”

—*Tuckett*, the last witness examined this day, said he was not brought to inspect the soldiers till it was too dark to distinguish them!

It was moved and carried,—that A. T. Eman, Adjutant of the Regiment, be summoned with the muster-roll of the detachment on duty on the 14th and 21st of August:—and that Mr. Birnie and Mr. Stafford be summoned with the minutes taken in the barrack-yard.—Adjourned.

[An account of the treatment of the witnesses in the barrack has been published by one of the number, from which the following particulars are extracted:—When the witness got inside the gates, they were much questioned by Messrs. Birnie, Rainsford, and Stafford, (of Bow-street) and much eyed by the Crown witnesses who had pencil and paper. They were then conducted to a little wash-house, about 12 feet square, on the ground floor, where, before two o'clock, more than twenty witnesses were assembled, ready to faint with heat. In this dog-hole they were kept by the soldiers: and when some, almost suffocated, attempted to rush out into the open air, they were violently forced in again by the guards. At length, by sending messages to Mr. Birnie, they got permission to walk in the riding-school. About five o'clock (all this time they had nothing but a little water) they returned to the wash-house. “The trumpet sounded, and the troops passed by to the barrack-yard. As an officer passed, the door of the witnesses' room was suddenly closed, and some of the soldiers stood by the window to prevent the witnesses from seeing him: the circumstance excited great curiosity, and the witnesses got upon a table to look through the window, and Spratt, one of the witnesses, exclaimed—‘By G—d, that is the man I saw fire twice, I can swear!’ and several of the witnesses recognised the officer.” When Spratt afterwards examined the troops, a sergeant-major rushed up the yard, exclaiming ‘By G—d, he has picked out his man at last!]

FIFTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

The Jury met at two o'clock.

Thomas Eman, Adjutant of the Regiment of Life Guards, attended in pursuance of the Coroner's summons. He did not bring the muster-roll with him, because the stations of the troops on the 14th were not stated in it. [Witness produced the order from Sir R. Baker for the turning out of the squadron in Hyde Park]. The squadron consisted of 50 men, commanded by Captain Oakes, Lieutenants Terry and Gore. Witness saw the inspection yesterday, but saw nothing of any insults offered to the Jury, or any ill-treatment of the witnesses. The whole Regiment, and not merely the squadron on duty on the 14th, was drawn out.

A Juror.—But I understand that none of the troop were to be drawn out except those on duty on the 14th.

Mr. HANSON.—No such thing was understood, and it would have been extremely unfair.

Mr. WAITHMAN.—Would it be possible to identify a felon, if you dressed up 100 persons exactly like him?

Richard Birnie, Esq., Police Magistrate, deposed, that he attended at the barrack yesterday, with Mr. Rainford of Queen-square office, by order of Government, to see that the witnesses should have free access to examine the soldiers. They waited from two till half-past four, as Col. Hill said the men were not to be turned out without further orders. At that time Sir H. Torrens arrived; and the men were soon after ordered out. Some of the witnesses were refused admission because their names were not marked on their tickets.

Mr. Sheriff WAITHMAN.—Are you aware, that some of the witnesses were turned back and refused *after* their names were inserted, and the beadle sent over with the witnesses to the barracks?

Mr. Birnie.—“If that be so, it must have been by the commanding officer.” Witness did not take down any of the names of the officers pointed out by the witnesses; he thought the Adjutant would take them down. [The Adjutant had said, he thought the Magistrates would take the names!] He supposed Mr. Stafford the Clerk had written them. He knew none of the officers except Lieutenant Storey. The commanding officer declared it contrary to his instructions to let a witness look twice at the same soldiers, but he (Mr. Birnie) allowed those to do so who wanted. The witnesses did not all fix upon the same man; by no means so: only two spoke positively to one officer.

Francis Cole Humbert, the Royal Military Surveyor, was next called. He talked of the stones and brick bats flying “as thick as hail,” of a soldier being knocked off his horse; but did not see the soldiers brandishing their swords, or cutting, or firing at any persons in particular. [“I don't know” was this witness's version of *Nos mi Ricardo*.]

Another witness, a porter at a house close to Cumberland-gate, spoke to the violence of the soldiers in riding about, cutting at, and trampling upon the soldiers. His first observation of the affray was, that the soldiers brandished their swords, and the people threw stones, at the same time. The Jury then adjourned.

SIXTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

Mr. John Stafford, the clerk of Bow-street, attended the inspection on Tuesday last. He had gone with Mr. Birnie, to protect the witnesses, as he thought; but he did not understand, that he was to take down officially what they said. However, he had made some memoranda in pencil to assist his memory, but he could not swear to the exact words, nor could he part with his book. Witness then, in answer to the Jury, briefly described his impression of the manner in which the witnesses pointed out individuals. Most of the witnesses, he said, either did not speak at all, or spoke very doubtfully of particular soldiers. William Cleaver and William Alexander pointed out Lieutenant Gore. W. Spratt first looked very hard at one officer and then at another, as if in doubt which. M'Gowran pointed out Lieutenant Cox.

Thomas Eman, Adjutant, was examined as to the identification of the soldiers by the witnesses. Cleaver and Alexander (the latter very positively) pointed out Lieutenant Gore as having shot Richard Honey. William Spratt looked hard at Lieutenant Cox, whom M'Gowran also fixed upon. There is some resemblance between Lieutenants Cox and Gore. Lieutenants Terry and Gore were out on duty on the 14th. Witness relieved Lieutenant Gore at Cumberland-gate.

Robert Rainer and *Edward Scott* gave evidence similar to most of the former witnesses respecting the aggression of the soldiers in cutting at the people at the Park-gate. The latter witness saw a young officer fire towards Cumberland-gate, whence a cry of murder immediately came. The officer was thin, and about one or two and twenty. He had a foolish face, and was thick about the mouth: his hair was light, and he had rather lightish whiskers.

Thomas Rutherford, “batman” (or servant) to Lieutenant Gore, was examined as to that officer's dress when he left the Knightsbridge barracks on the 14th. He said he dressed his master on that day: his master wore no cloak, and had no pistols in his holsters. He had no whiskers. Witness had served him 18 months.

A Juror.—What colour is your master's hair, is it light or dark?—I do not know, I never took particular notice!

Has he any hair at all?—Yes, he has hair, but I cannot say what the colour of it is.

A Juror.—I asked him the colour of his master's hair, whether it was light or dark.

Witness.—No, I beg your pardon, you asked me the colour of my master's hair. It is dark.

Juror.—Do you know your master's age? No, Sir.

Is he 15 or 25?—I can't say.

Is he 16?—I can't say?

Is he 16 or 60?—I can't say.

Do you recollect whether your master has any whiskers or not?—I don't recollect!

Christopher Forge, a corporal, was on duty at Cumberland-gate, on the 14th, with a party of 12, commanded by Lieutenant Gore. When the funeral was approaching, the soldiers attempted to open the gates, and in riding through, witness's horse was so much cut in the neck, witness guessed with a knife, that he was obliged to ride away, and saw nothing more of the affray. Mr. Gore had no pistols with him: no arms but his sword. His servant neglected to put the pistols in.

Foreman.—How do you know the servant neglected the pistols?—Because I heard him (Mr. Gore) say, on raising the shavagnie, to look for his cloak, he found that there was neither cloak nor pistols. It was I observed that he had got no pistols, when he said he had no cloak. He had a ruddy complexion and a light one. He is a healthy looking young man. The colour of his hair is light. I don't know whether he has whiskers or not; he may, but I have not noticed. The moment that the soldiers attempted to open the gates, the stones were thrown. The soldiers' swords and stones were about all going together.

The Inquest was adjourned to Monday.

SEVENTH DAY—MONDAY.

Mr. Adolphus the Barrister appeared to-day in an official way; and being asked by a Juror for whom he appeared, he replied for the first regiment of Life Guards. The Jury did not much relish this new legal intrusion, and they expressed their fear that the lawyers would greatly prolong the Inquest. The Learned Gentleman asserted his right to attend the Court as an Advocate; and then, in the strongest way, commenced a protest against Mr. Sheriff Waithman's being present and examining the witnesses! Mr. Waithman replied with great firmness and judgment, stating, that he came there to assist in the inquiry into the cause of Honey's death, which he was requested and authorised to do by the deceased's family. The Jury seemed to feel this strange attempt of the Advocate as offensive to themselves, and kept the Learned Gentleman at due distance.

Sir Robert Baker was the first witness examined. He recapitulated the well-known occurrences at Kensington. After that time his opinion was, that the procession should go through the city, because another passage could not have been effected without occasioning serious danger, not only to the crowds assembled and to the soldiers themselves, but to the attendants on the procession, many of whom were females. He considered, however, that the military officer of the escort, Capt. Bouvier, was the person in authority; and to him he submitted. The Captain had since told him, that his orders were peremptory to keep to the prescribed route. Witness was not present at Cumberland-gate till after the firing: he gave no directions for the firing, and read no Riot Act. No Magistrate read it, or gave directions for the firing, to his knowledge.

Lieut. Colonel Cavendish, of the First Regiment of Life Guards, gave evidence regarding the disposition of the detachments out on the 14th August. Lieut. Gore was posted at Cumberland-gate with 12 or 13 men. His and some other detachments were sent out to different Park gates, direct from the Horse Guards, without any reference to the civil power. Lieut. Gore is a young man, rather tall and dark, with brown hair. After the affray, 36 soldiers went to the hospital wounded.

Mr. Blakie.—Colonel Cavendish, before you leave the room, I cannot refrain from making known to you the unworthy conduct of a part of your regiment at the barracks. When, as Jurors, we went there, we were violently assaulted and grossly insulted by the soldiers.

The Foreman.—I believe you speak the unanimous sentiments of the Jury.

Mr. Caise.—Colonel Cavendish was present, and ordered the men to “do their duty.”

Mr. Blakie.—Yes; and they “did their duty” by cutting my mouth.

Colonel Cavendish.—I cannot answer to these matters. I am summoned to speak to the death of Richard Honey.

Josiah Brown, servant at No. 2, Cumberland-street, distinctly deposed, that the people were quiet and threw no stones, until the detachment at Cumberland-gate, after their officer, a thin young man, had spoken to them, rode about cutting the people.

Summons were ordered for Capt. Oakes, Lieutenants Hall, Storey, Gore, Terry.—Adjourned over Tuesday.

(To be concluded in to-morrow's Paper.)

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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A New Perpetual Motion.

(With an Engraving.—Plate LXX.)

SIR,

I beg leave to send you the following Sketches of Irrigating Machines, of my humble invention, which I hope will prove to be of some utility to the Public; as, should it prove useful to them, their approbation will be every thing to their and your obedient Servant,

G. S. WATSON, Sergeant-Major
Muliye, Feb. 5, 1822. Chn. Light Infantry.

REMARKS ON SKETCH No. I.

I propose that a large pump be fixed in the usual way, with a very long lever, so that very little force will move the lever up and down; a rod fitted with one end to the curve of the axle, and the other end to the end of the lever; and a wheel, large and light, fitted with boxes to receive the water falling from the spout of the pump.

The pump to be first set a going by hand, until the spout and the buckets of one side of the wheel are full of water. I then imagine that the weight of the water will be more than sufficient to force the wheel round; and thereby, with a lever rod, move the lever up and down, and work the pump; the surplus force of the wheel may be applied to the purpose of propelling any machinery which might be fixed to the axle of the wheel.

REMARKS ON SKETCH No. II.

I also propose that a pump made of plank or boards be fitted with a pair of bellows and valves, as shewn in Sketch No. 2, which, I imagine, will throw out the water much easier than other pumps;—the bellows to have no valve, but only a square hole, to be fitted on the top of the trunk of the pump, and by raising and compressing the top board of the bellows this will, I think, force out the air at the mouth of the spout, and of course the water will follow.

G. W.

Loss of the Matilda.

By a Letter received from Kedgeree, we learn the following additional particulars regarding the Loss of the MATILDA, Captain Hamilton, from England and the Cape bound to Calcutta.

When she was first fallen in with by the GUIDE Pilot Vessel, on Tuesday last, she was on the Saugor Sand in a quarter less five fathoms water. The Pilot hailing her, directed the anchor to be instantly let go, which was done immediately; but as it was blowing hard at the time, this anchor did not bring the Ship up, so that she continued drifting still farther on the Sand. A second anchor was more successful, and the Ship now riding by it, the Pilot Vessel brought up near her, but it was blowing so hard that the Boats could not board her.

About 11, at night the MATILDA struck violently on the Sand, and unshipped her rudder. She continued striking in this way for about an hour, when it was deemed advisable to cut from her anchors and endeavour to get into deep water. This was accordingly done, but the unfortunate loss of her rudder rendered her quite unmanageable; and being released from her anchors she only drifted farther on the Sand.

As there now appeared but little hope of getting out of their perilous situation, the Passengers with a part of the Crew went on board the GUIDE Pilot Vessel. It was still blowing very heavily, and two of the Ships' boats were swamped in coming alongside the Brig, but fortunately no lives were lost.

On the following morning, the scene presented was of a melancholy kind, the MATILDA being quite helpless, and beating on the sand; her last anchor had been let go, and the people remaining on board were incessantly employed at the pumps. The Second Officer and about half the Crew refused to leave the wreck while there was a hope of their services being useful; and if exertions could have saved her she would not have been lost.

From the morning until about noon, the GUIDE was employed in ineffectual attempts to tow her off by means of hawsers; but the Ship being immoveable, and making $\frac{3}{4}$ feet of water per hour, so that the exertions of those on board could not keep her free, it was resolved to abandon her entirely.

The only thing now to be done was to bring off the people still remaining on the wreck, which was a matter of no small difficulty; for some of the "jolly crew," as is usual in such cases, had started a few of the spirit casks, and were at least "half seas over." They were, however, at length all secured; and the GUIDE then made sail for Kedgeree, leaving the MATILDA still above water, though there was little chance of her holding together long, as the wind and sea would soon cause her to go to pieces.

It was a most providential circumstance that the Pilot Vessel should have fallen in with her where she was; as the boats could not have saved the whole of the persons on board in such unfavorable weather, and it is therefore highly probable that many lives would have been lost.

Proceedings in Oude.

Camp in Oude.—Extract of a Letter from Major Faithfull's Camp in Oude, February 27, 1822.—Since my last Communication nothing of importance has occurred, save that Casim Ali has given up his strong Fort of Mobaruckghur, which is now occupied by a Detachment from our Force, under Captain Pratt, 2d Battalion, 4th Regiment Native Infantry. There are still many Forts to reduce either by fair or by foul means, and there is no saying when we shall break up to return to our respective Cantonments. Indeed to destroy the Forts already given up, would require a period of several months with our small means, in the Bildar Department. It is said that many Zumeendars of these Districts are in the Aumil's Camp waiting for a settlement. Taking advantage of his borrowed power, Meer Golam Hussain, the Aumil, beats these poor fellows unmercifully whenever they come to him about a settlement, saying to them insultingly " You scoundrels, I have 18-pounders and mortars ready to blow you all to the devil," alluding to the British Battery train, without which and the other arms of Major Faithfull's Detachment, the honest Aumil would no more dare to enter these districts than fly.

It is a thousand pities that the sacred obligations of existing treaties with Oude, oblige us not only to sanction but execute the oppressive measures of the low-born wretch who is now Premier to His Majesty of Oude; who, like his brethren in Europe, "plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the very angels weep," I wish Mr. Editor the good people in Calcutta could but witness the devastation committed by these worse than Vandals, the Aumil's troops, in this finely cultivated country (where Ceres herself would not be ashamed to take up her abode). Indeed such is the influence of example, even our own line of march has trodden down the fine crops, without any pains being taken, to find the road. Who are the sufferers from all this? Not the Huramzodar of Zumeendars as they are styled by the "powers that be" at Lucknow, but the immediate Cultivators of the soil, who, poor fellows, have no means to bribe the Aumil into forbearance. Mr. Editor, are Europe Hams dear in Calcutta? I ask this, because I think very soon we shall be able to send you a supply from this Camp, as we are in danger of being thoroughly smoke-dried, in other words converted into Hams or Bacon, from the smoke which comes from the Aumil's Camp at night, where his rascally tag-rag and bobtail of troops, and his more villainous Camp followers, regardless of all discipline, light thousand fires, and make as much noise as if all Bedlam were broken loose.

Female Juvenile Society.

The Second Report of the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society is no doubt already in the hands of many; but it contains information to which all the philanthropic inhabitants of India ought, if possible, to be particularly called. The diffusion of true knowledge among the Natives is perhaps the most precious boon that Europeans can now confer upon them; its beneficial effects may probably be more lasting than even that of any of the wise laws which may be enacted, or of the excellent political institutions that may be established to promote the future greatness and happiness of this country. The mind can rely on the former with more confidence as to its ensuring permanent benefits; since the seeds of knowledge once planted naturally spring up and grow towards perfection, acquiring every day increased strength; while the most perfect systems of government, experience tells us, all tend to corruption, and an accident may destroy in a moment that fair fabric which has been many years in building. But Education lays the foundations of knowledge in the human mind, which, though generations of men pass away, knows not decay, like our bountiful mother-earth, who, unwearyed by the continual succession of harvests, continues still to repay the toil of husbandmen with inexhaustible fertility.

The Report in question is dated the 14th of December last, and the substance of it, stated as concisely as possible, is as follows: The Society has been in operation upwards of two years and a half; when first established, the obstacles to its usefulness seemed insurmountable, only one Bengalee girl being found after a diligent search of several months, qualified to instruct her countrywomen, and she from the illness of her husband was obliged few months after to relinquish the task: The Committee also made a trial of introducing some girls into the boys' schools, but with very little success; so that for nearly the first twelve months after the establishment of the Society only eight pupils were receiving instruction at its expence. In April 1820 a well-qualified mistress was obtained, and thirteen scholars collected, and by the persevering exertions and the co-operation of friends it was gradually brought to its present state.

The Rules of the Society are few and simple. Its object is to support Bengalee female schools. Any person by contributing a permanent subscription (monthly or annual) becomes a member; the business is conducted by a President and Committee of fourteen Ladies, members of the Society, including the Treasurer, two Secretaries and the Collector; and a General Meeting is held annually, at which a Report of the progress of the School or Schools is to be read, and all general business transacted.

The present Report angus favourably of the future success of the Society, from the decrease of that prejudice which parents entertain against educating their daughters, and a growing feeling of friendliness manifested in favor of the object. Comparatively little, however, has as yet been actually effected. The number of pupils in the school first established now amounts to 32, some of which are adults. "Their attendance," says the Report, "has been satisfactory, and their improvement extremely encouraging; for although two years ago none of them could read a letter, there are now several who are able to read any easy book which may be given them." (REPORT page 2) The progress here mentioned, whatever encouragement the members may derive from it, does not, however, seem at all remarkable. One of the scholars (it seems) of this School, a grown up woman, who has not the power of articulating a letter, can write very well, and has made considerable proficiency in acquiring the meaning of words when pointed out to her, and though unable to give vent to her feelings in language, the joyful expression of her countenance testifies her inward gratitude for the instruction she has received.

The Report gives the following description of the pupils of this School, to serve as a specimen of the others. "Of thirty Scholars no less than eleven are called after one goddess, the Wife of Shiva; and 9 more after another, the Wife of Vishnu. Among the former are names which, when translated, mean "The Producer of Fear," "The Beloved of Shiva," "The Filler with Food," "The Wife of the Naked One" &c. and among the latter "The Destroyer of the World," "The God of Rain," "The Gem of Gokool," "The Spotless One," "The Beloved of Vishnu," &c. While these names, from their novelty to an English ear may excite a smile, they will also, when they are properly considered in connection with the idolatrous feelings which prompted the parents to adopt them, and which they serve to cherish in the minds of the children themselves, excite a sigh of regret from the Christian. The ages of the Scholars vary, one being as old as thirty and several only five. There are a due proportion of all castes: two Brahmins, four Kayasths and seven Moormans; four Bagdies and four Chundals, thus comprising both the highest and lowest; but, it is added, in this institution happily the injurious distinction of caste is little felt.

Great hope and entreated of the good that may be effected by auxiliary schools to be kept by those who have been instructed in the original seminary, and several of these have already been established, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in the way by the want of persons so qualified, a difficulty which it is reasonable to expect will be daily becoming less. The number of pupils now receiving instruction at the Society's expense, has increased from 21 to 79; besides which there are several Under Schoolmasters, who pay for their own instruction. Seventy-six of the Society's Scholars are under the care of Female Teachers, and three only, two in Syambazar and one in Jalan-bazar, are under Schoolmasters. Each of the Schools is placed under the particular care of a Member of the Committee, and is visited by her, if possible, once or twice every week; and as a mark of gratitude as well as matter of convenience, the schools (with the exception of that first named, called the "Juvenile School") are named after the place in which the Ladies reside; who, as appears by recent accounts, have contributed in their support. The second is called the "Liverpool School," the third that of "Salem," and another near Chittore established since the date of the Report, the "Birmingham School." The Report further states that an Auxiliary Society in aid of the Native Female Education has been formed, amongst the Females in the 5th Regiment at Dinapore, and they also derive great encouragement from the arrival of a Lady from England, as sometime ago noticed in the Public Papers, with the benevolent intention of becoming a fellow-labourer in the same cause.

Such are the operations of the Society, and the Public will be pleased to learn that its funds are in a prosperous condition; the receipt of the last year amounting to Sixty Rupees 60/- 1/- annas, and the expenditure to Rupees 32, leaving together with former balance, Rupees 317. 10/- in the hands of the Treasurer; but those friendly to the object will not on this account restrain their liberal hand; recollecting that the growing opportunities of extending its influence will create an increased outlay.

The population of India cannot be too grateful for these benevolent and disinterested exertions to promote their improvement, and it is to be hoped that such examples will stimulate others to contribute their mite to the same grand object. Nothing surely can give greater pleasure to a well constituted mind than the consciousness of doing something to increase the sum of human happiness; and those who have enjoyed the blessings of a European Education must contemplate with delight whatever tends to dispel the ignorance that envelopes this land; while every sincere Christian whose enlightened mind is under the influence of the pure and benevolent precepts of the Gospel, will gladly join in the pious work, that so great a portion of his fellow creatures may be rescued from the horrors of darkening and debasing idolatry, which makes men yield to their fellow creatures, to stocks and stones, and to the absurd

rites to propitiate a deity in whom blind and foolish superstition has remained inveterate to this hour, and to lead them into various

and obscene creatures of their own imaginations, that love and homage which ought to be addressed, pure and undivided, to the deity. In the language of the Report, "As we value the knowledge which enlarges the human understanding, which emancipates it from the chains of ignorance and superstition, and which alone can raise the Females of this country to their proper level, let us not, as fellow-creatures and Christians, be unwilling to impart it to them." "Our reward is sure! Obedient children, affectionate and virtuous wives, tender and faithful mothers will be given us as the fruits of our exertions. It may be that some widows who would otherwise have been induced to sacrifice themselves at the funeral pile shall be preserved to their families, and that some others now engaged in the degrading and polluting worship of idols, shall be brought to the knowledge of the true God and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, whom to know is life eternal."

Institutions for East-Indian Youths.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have daily searched your JOURNAL with anxious solicitude in hopes of finding fresh communications from your valuable Correspondents, who have called the attention of the Public to the interests of the rising generation, but I am sorry to say I have sought in vain. I do not refer to the controversy respecting what name will best designate the children born in this country, as this I consider non-essential, or at most but of small importance, as their future welfare will not be impaired by being called Country Boys, neither will it be increased by either the appellation of Eurasian or East Indian; but I do consider, that by the speedy adoption of certain measures to secure to them a means of future subsistence, it will be much promoted, and on the contrary, that by delay and inertion melancholy prospects will present themselves to the numerous youths who by age and literary acquirements will soon be fit to enter on the busy scenes of life. Often now does the tender parent look round upon the lively group which surrounds him, joying to behold them in health and strength, but finds this joy damped by the perplexing thought, "How shall I provide for them?" —Perhaps through the influence of some kind friend, his eldest boy may have obtained a situation in an office, and this has been accomplished by much intreaty and with much trouble, but how are the others (say six more) to be provided with similar situations? —This thought is followed by others of a more gloomy nature—the increasing population next paces in review before him, and last of all death closes the procession. If I sit taken away, what will these dear children do?—It is true, I have endeavoured to give them a good education, but what will this avail, if no opportunity is afforded them of exercising the gifts and talents which they may have acquired?

These, I am confident, Sir, are the cogitations of many affectionate parents, who would hail with gratitude and joy the appearance of a friend calculated to dispel such corroding cares from their bosoms. Such a friend, I anticipate, would appear in the establishment of a Society to provide the means of initiating the youth born in this country in the Arts and Sciences of Europe. This I do most firmly believe, from due consideration of the subject, could easily be accomplished, without calling forth loss of rupees, or at all degrading the rising generation. Let those parents, who feel as I do, the necessity of such an Institution, but unite heart and hand, the desired object will be attained. The benefits resulting from such an Institution, would be incalculable. It would also tend to the improvement of morals—as "idleness is the parent of many vices," and so far from proving an additional expense to such parents as should unite in the plan, (from what I have been able to ascertain on the strictest and most minute calculation), a fund might be provided for the support of those (united to the Institution), who, by unavoidable misfortunes, might be prevented from carrying on their respective avocations.

I am aware, that many will oppose such an Institution—some from pride, others from an idea, that it can never attain the desired object;—but this, I can assert, from my continual intercourse with the youth of this country, that none can object on the score of talents. No, Sir, I am well convinced, from daily experience that provided the necessary means were attainable the youth of this country, call them what you will, either Country Boys, Eurasians, or East Indians, would soon rival the Artists of the Western Nation. I therefore humbly trust, that some one more able than myself will again advocate this cause—and I am confident should such an Institution be formed, after ages would bless the Philanthropic founders.

I am, Sir, Your's very obt' servt
February 24, 1822.
AMICUS JUVENUM.

NOTE.

We must add our own expression of surprise to that of our Correspondent, to find that after so much has been urged on this subject so little should yet have been done.—E.P.

Monday, March 11, 1822.

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Government of Ceylon.

Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary, February 2, 1822.

His Majesty's ship GLASGOW, Captain Doyle, anchored in the roads yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock; having on board His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Settlements in this Island—Lady Harriet Paget, family and suite.

His Excellency landed this-day at 9 A. M. and was received on the beach by the Lieutenant Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Council, the Archdeacon, the Civil Servants of the Crown, the General Staff of the Army, and the Modelars of the Gate, &c. and thence proceeded through a line formed by the Troops in Garrison to the King's House.

His Excellency accompanied and attended by the Lieutenant Governor and other Officers of Government above mentioned, afterwards returned to the Parade, where His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointed Sir Edward Paget, Governor and Commander in Chief of these Settlements, was publicly read; as also a Commission, under the Great Seal of High Court of Admiralty, appointing His Excellency to be Vice Admiral of the said Settlements.

Thereafter, His Excellency returned to the King's House, and in Council took the Oaths of Allegiance and Office, and subscribed the declaration against Transubstantiation, in presence of the Chief Justice: and therupon took his Seat at the Board as Governor and Commander in Chief.

The usual Salutes on His Excellency's disembarkation, landing, &c. were not fired on account of the illness of an Officer on board the GLASGOW, and the accouchement of Lady Harriet Paget this morning.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

A Humble Petition.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Should you deem the following appeal from one of the most forlorn of animals, worthy a place in your Paper, you are too great a friend to the interests of humanity to render any apology necessary for offering it.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF A CAVALRY HORSE.

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner was admitted into the Honorable Company's Service at the age of four years, and during a period of twelve years continued to perform his work in a manner as creditable to himself as (judging from the caresses bestowed upon him) it was pleasing to his riders.

Your Petitioner was invariably remarked for combining on all occasions great fire and activity with the utmost docility and gentleness of disposition; and he has reason to know that unquestionable evidence can be attained from all those whom he has served, of his patient endurance of fatigue and privation.

Your Petitioner is not however exempted from the common lot of mortality: being now well stricken in years, he cannot deny that he feels sensibly his approach to "that bourne whence no traveller returns;" but this decay has been considerably hastened (he has reason to believe) by an accident he was some weeks since unfortunate enough to meet with, when out on a Field day, on which occasion he got his foot into a deep hole, whereby he was rendered incurably lame, notwithstanding your Petitioner was compelled to undergo the torment consequent to severe blistering and flogging.

Under the circumstances above urged, your Petitioner indulged a sanguine hope that he might be permitted to end his existence in a state of freedom from toil and persecution: It was therefore with infinite mortification he lately learnt, that, agreeably to the usages of this Service, he is to be brought (after being condemned by a Committee, as incapable of further service) to the hammer, and sold to the highest bidder; and moreover that from his age and infirmity, it is more than likely he will fall to the lot of any grass-cutter who can afford to pay two or three rupees or even annas for him.

Your Petitioner cannot conceal the poignancy of his feelings on this occasion; and he humbly implores, that should his former services appear to entitle him to any consideration, instant death may be bestowed as a boon, rather than consign his declining years to the aggravated evils of toil, pain, and starvation which are inseparable from such a lot.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

It may not be amiss to observe with reference to the above Petitioner's situation, (I am concerned to say far from an uncommon one) his

apprehensions were unhappily verified; for being sold to a merciless grass-cutter for two rupees, and long struggling with disease and want till "sharp misery had worn him to the bone" he at length expired under the lash of his cruel master.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Upper Provinces, February 13, 1822.

HUMANITAS.

P. S.—To be remedied, the evil here spoken of requires only to be made known. Were all horses annually condemned, put up at outcry with the injunction that such as did not produce a certain sum should be bought in, and either destroyed or turned loose in the neighbourhood of some invalid Taunah, or other place whence they could not be stolen, they would at least avoid the cruel treatment they now experience, and be equally well off in point of food. The pecuniary loss would be far too trifling to place in competition with the claims of a poor worn-out servant.

Bengally Newspaper.

To the Editor of the Moon of Intelligence.

Sir, After a long time I have lately arrived at Calcutta, where I frequent many Europeans' houses as several other Natives do; and among other things, I shall take notice of one, which is very astonishing, the insertion of which will greatly oblige me.

The greater part of the Natives while conversing with the Europeans upon the subject of the religion, manners, or customs of the Hindus, will not fail to revile them, merely to shew that they are very wise, and when they go home, they will practise the same things which they themselves have been all the while ridiculing.

In my humble understanding, I suppose, that this proceeds from two causes—first, to show that they only are possessed of real wisdom and that the rest of their country-men are involved in utter darkness, — and secondly, that they may, by the reviling their own manners and customs, and approving of those of the Europeans, create a delight in them, and thus make themselves very great in their opinion, and gain the appellation of "sensible men," and "enlightened Natives." The advantages derived from such a practice are very clear; and if those persons instead of thus losing their ridicule in the air, would have it published, it would prove infinitely serviceable to their country.

To the Editor of the Moon of Intelligence.

Sir, Having been informed by a certain outlandish person of a particular practice common among the Natives, I take occasion to notice it. When a man, either rich or poor, goes to some other person's house, be he wealthy or not, either on business or merely to pay him a visit, the other immediately receives him with sweet words, and different other tokens of respect, and places him close by his side. He then, merely to please his guest, asks many questions, gives him various pieces of intelligence, and exhausts the art of flattery to make him pleased with himself, and thus fills him with transports of joy. The other persons present being thus led to believe that they are very intimate friends, and that the visitor is a man of many accomplishments, they also please him by their adulation. Having thus met with a warm reception after some time, he returns home filled with joy.

The master of the house them asks all about him, whether or not they are well acquainted with the character of this man, and then observes—"He is the most fraudulent and vicious man that I ever saw; however the friendship and regard which I showed him was merely politeness;" and he thus goes on abusing himself, and those with him, lavishing unmerited censures upon the person, which only tends to degrade his character. Therefore, let those who accuse themselves to such a practice, consider what sin they commit in thus maligning other people's character without any cause.

A Robbery.—A robbery was committed at Porbath Churn Bose's House in Condypatoh district, near Rajapoor, in Meddumollah Pargana, to the south of Calcutta, on Sunday the 24th February, in the dead of the night. During this, Saroop Bose, one of his sons, hid himself in a room, till at last when the villains having plundered the house of every thing valuable, were on the point of leaving it, Russicklal Bose, another of the sons, asking them who they were and why they filled his house with noise and tumult at so late an hour of the night, received a fatal wound with a spear from one of the most audacious among them. His servant then approaching them, asking, why they did not strike him instead of his master, shared the same fate. The former expired two days after, and though the latter is still in life, he has no hopes of surviving. —Ought not this to be enquired into?

A Fact.

Says Tom to Will,—discussing stoutly.
Some knotty point, till words grew high—
“Altho’ you swear like saint devoutly
“If such you swear—by G——, you lie! ”—
“I lie, Sir?—lie Sir!—durst you say
I lie?”—roars Will—advanced in front;
“I do!”—re-echoes Tom—and pray,
“What then?”—“Why then—I beg you won’t!”

Calcutta.

CALEB QUOTEM.

Government Orders.**THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.**

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 28, 1822.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to his Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 6th November, 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only from the 1st of July 1821.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant John Hill.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 1, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

34th Foot.—Colonel Dunkin, C. B. from 24th January 1822, for 14 days in extension.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant R. Cochrane, from date of Embarkation for 2 years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieutenant Windsor of the 69th Regiment, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

Captain Hall of H. M. 14th Foot, is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Watson; C. B.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the date of the Major General's nomination temporarily to the Staff.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 2, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

8th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Parlby, from 15th instant, for two months, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

17th Foot.—Ensign C. A. Young, from 1st instant, from one month and a half, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

Orders by Major General Sir G. Martindell, Commanding the Field Army, appointing Lieutenant Child of H. M. 24th Foot, to proceed by water to the Presidency in charge of 18 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of that Corps reported unfit for service, are confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 5, 1822.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort St. George on the 4th day of December 1821, and continued by adjournments to 10th of the same month, Private James Akins, of Captain Sherer's Company of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charges, viz.

“Mutiny in the following instances.”

1st.—“On the 28th instant in saying, when brought before a Regimental Court Martial of which Brevet Major Hogarth was President, to be tried for Misconduct, that ‘there was no Justice to be had, and, that he had a great mind to shoot the Members of that Court,’ or words to that effect.”

2nd.—“On the 29th instant, when brought before another Regimental Court Martial, that mentioned in the first charge having deferred trying him under the impression that he was influenced by the effects of Liquor, for most outrageous Mutiny in striking Captain Sherer, the President thereof, and calling him a Scoundrel whilst sitting in his Chair, the Court being assembled, and preparing to proceed with the trial.”

Fort St. George; November 29, 1821.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—“The Court are of opinion that the Prisoner James Akins, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, is Guilty of the Charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Rules and Articles of War, do therefore sentence him, the said James Akins, to suffer death, by being shot by Musketry at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.”

I approve and confirm the above Sentence.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Gen. and Com. in Chief.

“The unanimous recommendation of the Court Martial for Mercy founded upon the prisoner's extreme Youth, in some degree fortifies the Commander in Chief in his resolution of commuting the Sentence of Death so justly awarded against Private James Akins, of the 34th Regiment, to Transportation as a Felon for Life to New South Wales.”

“The Commander in Chief feels the deep responsibility that attaches to him with a view to the discipline of the Army in granting his Life to a Soldier convicted of a crime of such enormity, and he confidently trusts that this instance of lenity will not fail in having its proper effect upon the feelings of the Troops.”

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 9	Lady Nugent	British	J. Hunter	Bombay	Jan. 1

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 20	H. M. Sc. Cochin	British	F. H. Twynan	From a Cruize	—
22	Fame	British	W. Clarke	Calcutta	Feb. 3

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 5	Ceres	British	H. B. Pridham	Madras

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 15	Perseverance	British	J. H. Carter	Sumatra
18	Norfolk	British	D. Glass	West Coast
19	Udny	British	T. Woodley	Muscat
19	Nancy	British	Adler	Mauritius

Marriages.

On the 7th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. THOMASON, Mr. JOHN MURRAY, to Miss PHOEBE THOMPSON.

At Berhampore, on the 4th instant, by the Reverend W. EALES, Mr. THOMAS FOOTH, Apothecary of the Honorable Company's Medical Service, and attached to His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, to Miss HANNAH McGLONE.

At Madras, on the 18th ultimo, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Black Town, by the Reverend VINCENTE DE ESPERANÇA, Mr. FRANCIS DE CRUZ, to Miss ISABELLA MATILDA SLEMMERMAN.

At Bombay, on the 14th ultimo, Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD, Commander of the Ship MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS, to Miss MELINA DAVIS.

Birth.

On the 8th instant, at the house of the Reverend Dr. MARSHMAN, Serampore, the Lady of H. A. WILLIAMS, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Tranquebar, on the 15th ultimo, His Excellency the Honorable PETER HERMANSON, Councillor of State, and Governor of his Danish Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies, aged 65 years.

At Sea, on board the ISABELLA, on her passage to the Cape of Good Hope, on the 30th of September last, Miss BINFIELD.

At Port Louis, Isle of France, on the 14th of October last, from the effects of a wound, received on the head in the Battle of Ben Boo Alli, Captain THOMAS GUISE STEWART, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.